

The Civil Rights Movement



Classroom Packet

Ms. Vanderpool

Name _____ Per. _____

“A Time for Justice” video guide - Take notes on the following topics as the video plays.

What were some social, economic & political conditions that existed for African-Americans in the South in the 50's & 60's?	What were some methods that African-Americans used to effect changes in that current social/political system?
MLK's <i>I Have a Dream</i> speech was presented to thousands of marchers in Washington, DC. In your own words, what is MLK expressing these words?	<p>In spite of the 15th Amendment, most African-Americans in the south were not voting.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What reasons were given as to why they did not vote? 2. Why was it so important for African-Americans to vote?

Exit Task:

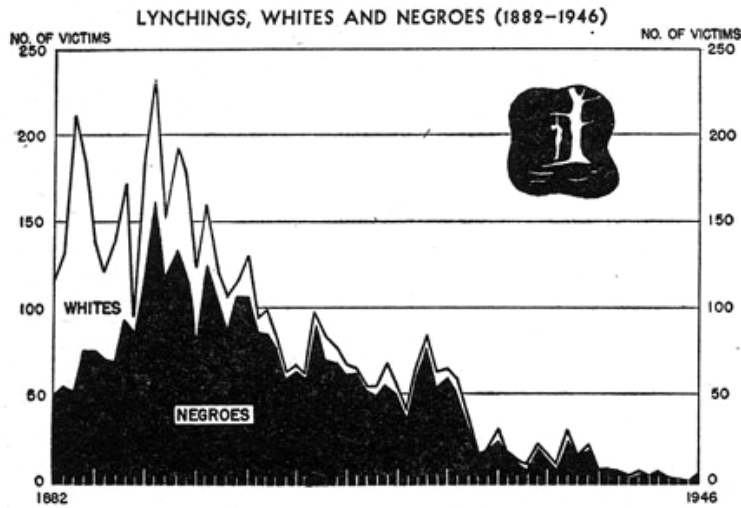
President Nixon's quote after the Kent State's shootings:

“When dissent turns to violence, it invites tragedy.”

Was violence a necessary outcome of the Civil Rights movement? Explain your answer.

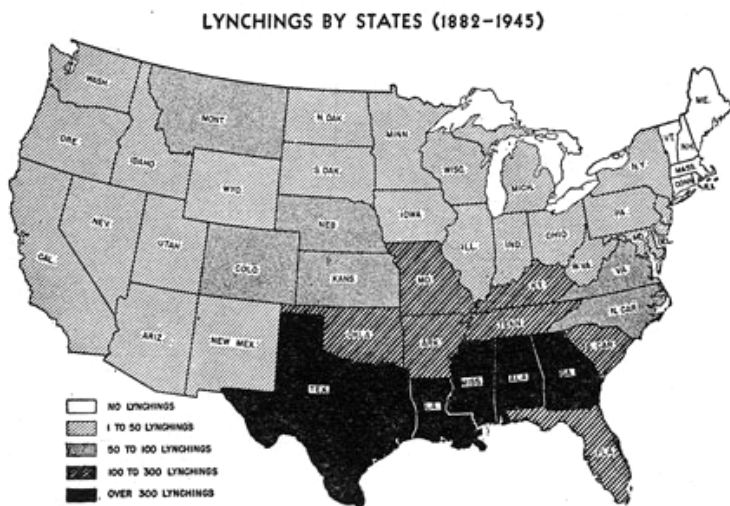
Society and Segregation

ALTHOUGH LYNCHING HAS DECLINED SHARPLY ...
NO YEAR SINCE 1882 HAS BEEN FREE OF IT!



Which states have more than 300 lynchings since reconstruction?

Which of these states were also among the Confederate states during the Civil War?



SOURCE: Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

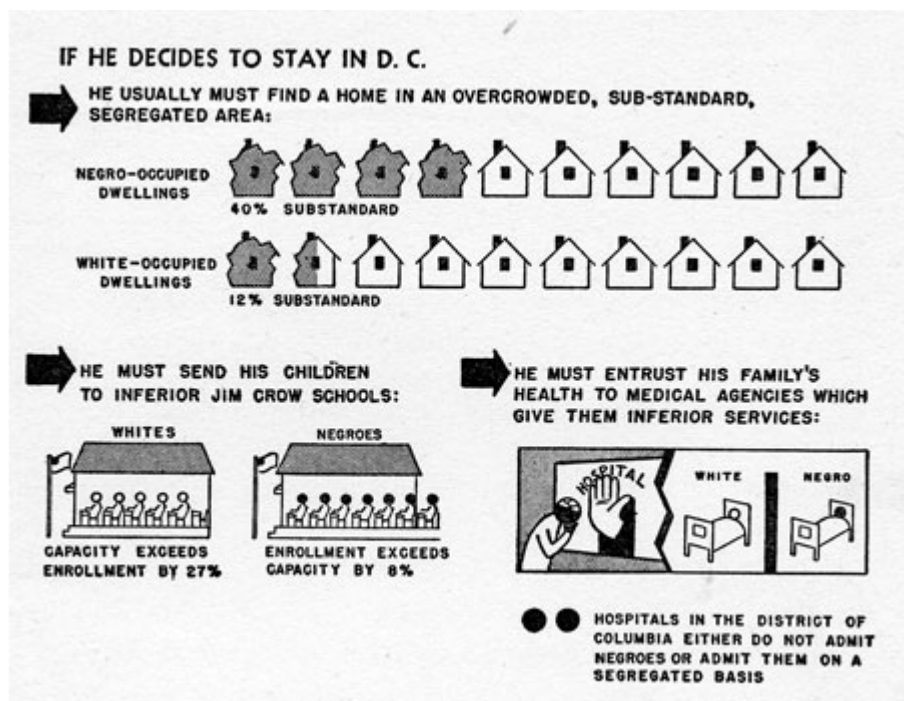
Is there anything from this chart and map that surprises you?

In which 3 states is there the greatest income disparity?

Is there any correlation between salary disparity and number of lynchings (see previous chart)?

State or District of Columbia	Average annual salary of principals, supervisors, and teachers in schools for—	
	Whites	Negroes
Alabama.....	\$1,158	\$661
Arkansas.....	924	555
Delaware.....	1,953	1,814
Florida.....	1,530	970
Georgia.....	1,123	515
Louisiana.....	1,683	828
Maryland.....	2,085	2,002
Mississippi.....	1,107	342
Missouri.....	1,397	¹ 1,590
North Carolina.....	1,380	1,249
Oklahoma.....	1,428	1,438
South Carolina.....	1,203	615
Tennessee.....	1,071	1,010
Texas.....	1,395	946
Virginia.....	1,364	1,129
District of Columbia.....	2,610	2,610

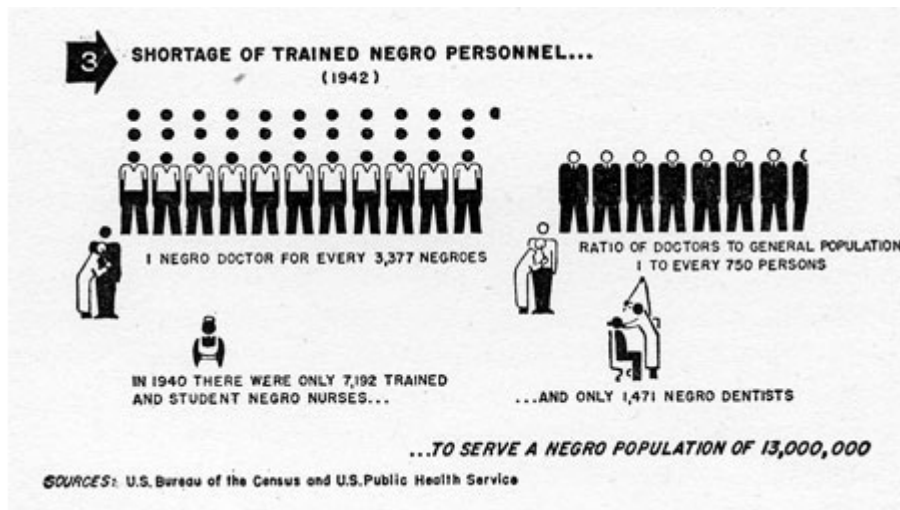
¹ Higher salaries due to the fact that most Negro schools are located in cities where all salaries are higher.



What is the difference between capacity in white and negro schools?

Why do you think there is a difference between them?

How do you think the difference in housing standards might affect education?



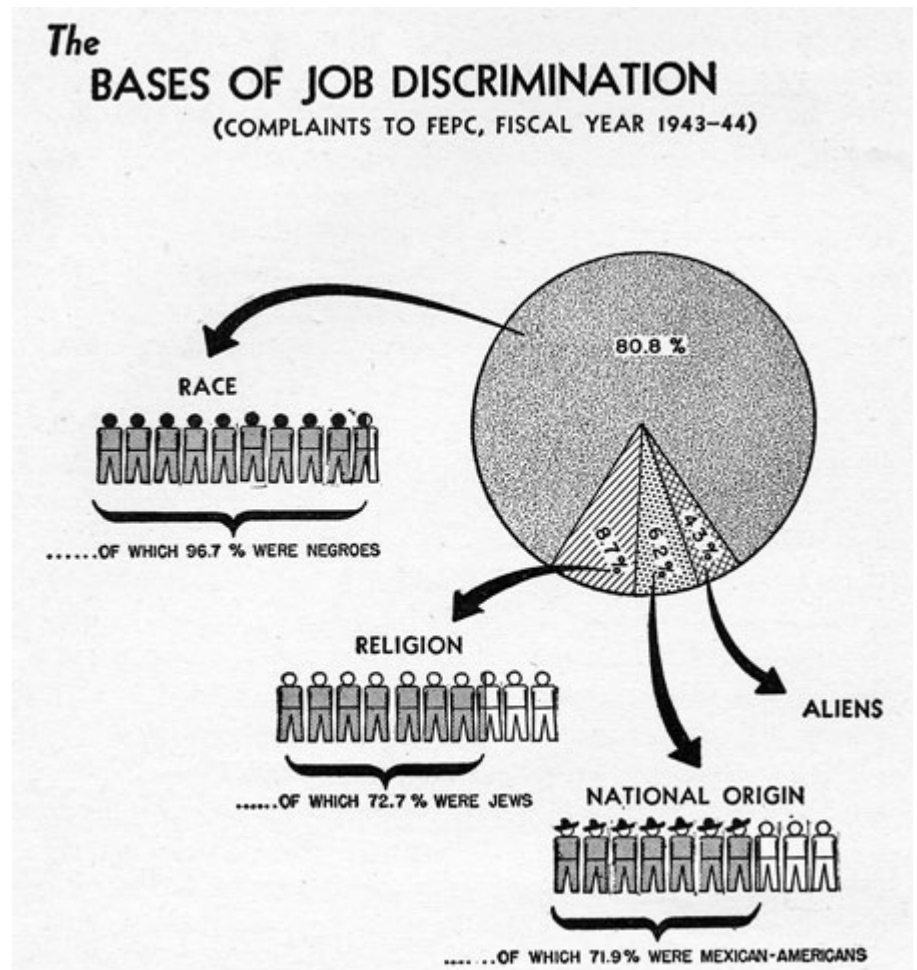
How many must a negro doctor serve as opposed to a white doctor?

Why were there far fewer negro doctors?

What was the greatest factor in employment-based discrimination?

Based on religion, which group was most discriminated against?

Why do you think race was a greater factor than national origin?



Major Events of the Civil Rights Era

Event # 1: Truman Desegregates the Army

How significant do you think it was that desegregation began in the armed forces? Why?

Event # 2: Jackie Robinson breaks the color line in MLB, 1948

What barriers/obstacles would Jackie Robinson have had to endure in order to achieve such success to be the first African American athlete to play for a major league baseball team?

What character traits did Jackie Robinson possess in order to realize his dream?

Event # 3: Brown v. Board of Education , 1954

What Supreme Court decision did Brown v. Board of Education reverse?

What does “all deliberate speed” mean? What is the significance of that statement?

How can the Supreme Court rule on a power reserved for the state?

Event # 4: Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1956

What is a boycott?

Why was it so successful?

Why do you think that black churches were so instrumental in this and other protests?

Event # 5: March on Birmingham, 1963

What do you think about the decision to use children as part of the protest?

“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.” Explain this quote from Martin Luther King Jr.’s Birmingham Letter.

Event # 6: March on Washington, 1963

Explain your understanding of this quote from Martin Luther King Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” Speech.

Evaluate whether or not our nation has achieved this dream.

Event # 7: Civil Rights Acts of 1964, 1965 and 1968

What would be necessary in order to eliminate the poll tax laws?

What kinds of discrimination do you think were carried out before the Civil Rights Act of 1967?

Event # 8: The 24th Amendment, 1965







What effect would this Amendment have on securing the rights of African Americans?

What is significant about the fact that Mississippi has never ratified this Amendment?

Event # 9: Malcolm and Martin Split, 1968

Write a brief paragraph about why you think the Civil Rights Movement took a violent turn.

Civil Rights Organizations

Organization	Organization Features
<p>National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)</p> 	
<p>Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)</p> 	
<p>Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)</p> 	
<p>Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)</p> 	
<p>Black Muslims</p> 	
<p>Black Panthers</p> 	

TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE SUPREME COURT UPHOLD CIVIL RIGHTS?

0-10 0 = NOT AT ALL 10 = COMPLETELY

Supreme Court Case	Background Info	Court Decision	Impact	Did the S.C. Uphold Civil Rights? EXPLAIN
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896)				
<i>Korematsu v. U.S.</i> (1944)				
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954)				
<i>Heart of Atlanta Motel v. U.S.</i> (1964)				
Roe v. Wade (1973)				
<i>Regents of California v. Bakke</i> (1978)				

Spin-off Movements

Instructions: Working with your partner, visit each of the “spin-off” movements posted around the room. Read the passage, look at the picture and use the information to fill in the missing portions of the matrix below. When finished, answer the exit task question.

Movement	Goals	Methods Used	Successes? 0-10 0= none at all, 10= great success	How was this movement similar to the African-American movement?
Asian-American Movement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established an underground newspaper. Organized advocacy groups. Built coalitions with other groups. Spoke out in favor of Asian studies programs. Called for an end of silence and a united Asian community. 	6- Most of the successes of the Asian-American movement can be seen in the creation of Asian studies classes in universities and economic cooperatives within in the Asian community. However, continued academic and economic achievements amongst Asian-Americans have left the government less that motivated to pass civil rights laws specific to them.	
Chicano Youth Movement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized MAYO and other youth organizations. Carried out school boycotts, demonstrations and marches. Rejected alliance to political parties. 	5- Most of the success of the Chicano Youth Movement can be seen in society’s recognition of a growing Hispanic minority in America. This can be seen in bilingual signs and the presence of Hispanic peoples in the media , where before they were absent.	

Movement	Goals	Methods Used	Successes? 0-10 0= none at all, 10= great success	How was this movement similar to the African-American movement?
Disabled Rights Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality, inclusion and independence for the disabled. • Availability of public services and accommodations. • Access to education and jobs. • Access to public transit. 		9- The Americans with Disabilities Act is considered the Magna Carta for the Disabled. This law created accommodations such as wheel chair ramps, inclusion of disabled students and the Special Olympics.	
Gay Liberation Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal rights for gays and lesbians. • Social acceptance of homosexuality. 		7- The success of this group can be seen in the growing acceptance of alternative lifestyles. Homosexuals are portrayed regularly in the media and openly serve in government. The government has altered " hate crime " legislation to include crimes against homosexuals. However, there is still no national agreement on the issue of gay marriage .	
Native American Movement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out armed occupations of federal buildings and lands once belonging to Indians. • Organized AIM • Made public appeals for change. • Sued the government for return of lands. 	6- The success of this group can be seen in the Indian Self-Determination Act , which gave Indian reservations the power to be free from state regulations. This has resulted in many reservations opening casinos within states where gambling is illegal. Despite this wealth, 25% of Native Americans still live in poverty.	

Movement	Goals	Methods Used	Successes? 0-10 0= none at all, 10= great success	How was this movement similar to the African-American movement?
United Farm Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better living and working conditions for farm workers. • Greater economic power. • Greater political power. 		8- The efforts of Cesar Chavez resulted in the recognition of the United Farm Workers Union , which collectively bargained for better wages and working conditions. However, because of the large number of undocumented workers, this group still suffers from poor wages and working conditions.	
Women's Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full equality for women in education and employment. • End of sexual discrimination. • Establishment of childcare centers. • Equal partnership between men and women in the home. 		8- This group achieved many successes such as the decision in Roe v. Wade (legalized abortion), the Equal Pay Act (made it illegal to pay men and women differently for the same job.) and Title 9 , which has led to greater female participation in sports. However, the Women's rights movement was unsuccessful in getting Congress to pass the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) . This would have added an amendment to the Constitution which officially declared men and women as legally equal.	

Exit Task:

To what extent did the civil rights movement influence the demands for equality on the part of other groups? How successful were their efforts? Describe two "spin-off" groups in how they were similar to the civil-rights movement and what successes they achieved.

Events of the Civil Rights Movement

Instructions: Review the information presented below. Then refer to it as you write newspaper headlines for the events listed.

Sit-Ins

- In 1960 black protestors sat at a lunch counter in the Woolworth store in Greensboro, North Carolina.
- The movement spread throughout the South.
- Sit-ins were held at other segregated facilities.

Freedom Rides

- Congress of Racial Equality sponsored the rides.
- Blacks and whites rode buses throughout the South to check on desegregation in interstate travel.
- Attorney General Robert Kennedy used federal marshals in Alabama to stop the violence.

March on Washington

- The march was held on August 28, 1963.
- 200,000 people marched to support the need for federal civil rights legislation.
- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his “I have a dream” speech.

University Confrontations

- The governor of Mississippi refused to let James Meredith, a black air force veteran, be admitted to the university.
- President Kennedy sent in federal troops to restore order when rioting broke out; he also federalized the Mississippi National Guard.
- A similar confrontation at the University of Alabama had Governor Wallace blocking the school doors.
- Medgar Evers, an official of the NAACP, was killed by a sniper in Jackson, Mississippi, in a related incident.

Birmingham Riots

- When black protestors demonstrated, Police Commissioner “Bull” Connor had then arrested.
- On May 4, 1963, police turned fire hoses and attack dogs on 2,500 black people as television cameras recorded the event for the evening news.
- Federal troops restored temporary calm.

Federal Actions

- Kennedy established the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to encourage companies to hire black employees.
- Congress passed the 24th Amendment prohibiting a state from requiring a citizen to pay a poll tax in order to vote.
- In November 1962, Kennedy issued an order prohibiting racial and religious discrimination in housing built or insured with federal money.

Kennedy Assassination

- Kennedy was killed on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas.
- Lyndon Johnson was sworn in as President.
- Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested; later he was killed by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub owner, as millions watched on live TV.
- Ruby died of cancer before he could be brought to trial.

Follow-Up Activity:

Event	Headline
Sit-Ins	
Freedom Rides	
March on Washington	
University Confrontations	
Birmingham Riots	
Federal Actions	
Kennedy Assassination	

The Equal Rights Amendment

Before reading article:

What is the Equal Rights Amendment?

What do you think are some of the reasons why the ERA has never been ratified?

While reading article:

Explain the history of the women's movement.

Why do you think people assumed the ERA would be ratified quickly?

What are some of the reasons why some people (including women) oppose the ERA?

After reading article:

Do you think that the ERA should be ratified? Why or why not? Use evidence from both the article and your own experiences.

The Affirmative Action Debate

Background on Affirmative Action

Affirmative action, a policy intended to open opportunities for American groups who have historically been discriminated against, was one of the most controversial issues of the late twentieth century. The term *affirmative action* comes from Executive Order 10952, which President John F. Kennedy signed to create the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in 1961. Executive Order 10952 directed federally funded employers to “take affirmative action to ensure” the end of racial discrimination in their hiring practices. Affirmative action programs were also established to promote opportunities for women and people of color in university admissions, faculty staffing, and federal business contracts.

From the beginning, affirmative action was controversial. Supporters asserted the program was needed because the legacy of slavery and discrimination in the United States put people of color and women at a disadvantage in obtaining jobs and education. Critics, on the other hand, argued that affirmative action was “reverse discrimination” that unfairly limited opportunities for qualified majority applicants and prevented genuine competition. Affirmative action was legally challenged in the late 1970s by Alan Bakke, a white student who had been rejected from the University of California at Davis. He argued that he had been unfairly penalized since the university had accepted 16 students of color with lower admission scores than his into reserved affirmative action “slots.” In 1978, the Supreme Court declared that the use of racial quotas in university admission practices was illegal. However, the Court upheld the consideration of race in weighing admissions, asserting race was an important factor as geographical origin or unique personal experiences in the diversity of a student body. Affirmative action was challenged a second time in the late 1990s, when a majority of Californian voters supported Proposition 209 to repeal affirmative action programs in the state. As the end of the twentieth century dawned, Americans remained heavily divided on the issue. Following are the arguments from both sides—supporters and critics—in the affirmative action debate.

Arguments in Favor of Affirmative Action

- Affirmative action is a necessary remedy for the United States’ legacy of racial and sexual discrimination. It helps create a “level playing field” for members of all groups. It is unlikely that the United States is or can soon become a “color-blind” society; U.S. institutions have almost always worked against people of color and women.
- Affirmative action in hiring combats inequalities in employment, which place people of color and women disproportionately in low-status, low-pay jobs. In 1995, white men held 95 percent of senior management positions, while black men held only 4 percent of middle-management positions. Women of all races earned 71 cents for every dollar men earned.
- Employers and admissions officers—most often white and male—tend to promote the interests of those like themselves, often claiming they cannot find qualified individuals. Affirmative action forces them to follow antidiscrimination laws such as the Fourteenth Amendment and the 1964 Civil Rights Act and “cast a wider net” to find such individuals.
- Affirmative action balances the fact that personal connections perpetuate discrimination in hiring practices and university admissions. For example, most jobs are found by word-of-mouth, which favors privileged applicants since social networks are usually segregated. Also, universities allow special consideration for the children of alumni.

- Affirmative action does not promote the acceptance of unqualified applicants; rather, criteria are established, and then affirmative action is applied in the consideration of all qualified applicants. It also seeks to enlarge the number of qualified applicants among people of color and women through aggressive recruitment strategies.
- Criticism of affirmative action is based on an oversimplified trust in test scores, grades, and other so-called objective measure of applicants' achievements. Tests used for college admissions, for example, are biased in favor of upper-and-middle-class students who have had greater access to high-quality schools than do low-income students.
- Affirmative action programs create richer educational and professional environments for all people because they more accurately reflect U.S. demographics. They also support the country's financial future, since people of color and women will comprise the majority of the U.S. workforce by the twenty-first century.

Arguments Against Affirmative Action

- Affirmative action is "reverse discrimination." It excludes the most qualified individuals from employment and education simply because they are members of majority groups.
- Affirmative action prevents the United States from evolving into a "color-blind" society, in which universal laws uphold justice for everyone. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution appropriately uses universal terms for citizens' rights without differentiating according to race, color, nation of origin, previous condition of servitude, or gender.
- Affirmative action artificially and unjustifiably links past wrongs to present realities. Although racial and sexual discrimination existed in the United States for over 200 years, victims of discrimination were compensated or are no longer living. Individuals today should be held responsible for their own actions; if guilty, they should compensate their victim(s), and if innocent, they should not be punished for others' past or present crimes.
- Affirmative action inappropriately overrides laws and the democratic process for obtaining equality. Legislation such as the Voting Rights Act of 1965 effectively removed barriers to equal access to political participation for people of color. As a result, 6,829 black officials had been elected by local citizens by 1988. Legal processes, not preferential treatment by governmental interference, achieve lasting change.
- Affirmative action ultimately harms the groups it is attempting to assist. People of color and women may become more dependent on special consideration for jobs or school admissions, and remain at a disadvantage in workforce competition. When they do become successful, society stigmatizes them by crediting affirmative action rather than the individuals for their success. Additionally, affirmative action promotes racial or sexual resentment in society, supporting the spread of hate groups.

Affirmative Action

List the basic criteria that your group will use to judge prospective candidates:

Review the four applicants and rank them as follows:

1. Admitted:
2. Waiting List:
3. Rejected:
4. Rejected:

Follow-Up:

What distinguishes the top-ranked applicant?

What did the lowest-ranked applicant lack that the others had?

In assessing the merit of the applicants, how important were the following factors: grade point average, SAT scores, family background, ethnicity, extracurricular activities, and future goals?

What applicant do you think would contribute and bring the most to the college?

What criteria do you think should be used to determine college admissions?

[illegible]